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8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
9 WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
10 AT TACOMA

11 RICHARD BREES,

12 Plaintiff,

13 v.

14 HMS GLOBAL MARITIME INC, et al.,

15 Defendants.  
16  
17

CASE NO. 3:18-cv-05691-RJB

ORDER ON PLAINTIFF'S  
MOTION TO COMPEL AND  
MOTION FOR EXTENSION AND  
ASSISTANCE

18 THIS MATTER comes before the Court on Plaintiff's Motion to Compel (Dkt. 38) and  
19 Plaintiff's Motion to Extend Pretrial Cutoff Dates, Trial Date, and Court Assistance with  
20 Procedural *[sic]* Issues *[sic]* Regarding Pierce County and County Employees Named in the  
21 Plaintiffs *[sic]* Amended Complaint ("Motion for Extension and Assistance") (Dkt. 42). The  
22 Court has reviewed the motions and documents filed in support and opposition thereto, and it is  
23 fully advised.  
24

1 For the reasons set forth below, the Court should deny Plaintiff's Motion to Compel (Dkt.  
2 38), and grant, in part, and deny, in part, Plaintiff's Motion for Extension and Assistance (Dkt.  
3 42).

## 4 I. BACKGROUND

5 On June 12, 2018, Plaintiff Richard Brees apparently filed a claim with Defendant Pierce  
6 County for damages related to an alleged unlawful search conducted by ferry personnel while  
7 Plaintiff attempted to board the ferry in his vehicle. Pierce County contracts with Defendant  
8 HMS Ferries, Inc. ("HMS") to operate Pierce County's ferry system. Dkt. 46, at 2. Defendant  
9 Tiffany Garcia ("Ms. Garcia") investigated the claim. Dkts. 35-1; and 46, at 2. As part of the  
10 investigation, Ms. Garcia interviewed Defendant Steve Caputo, HMS Ferries General Manager.  
11 Dkt. 46, at 2. Ms. Garcia prepared a confidential report ("Report") that summarized her findings  
12 and recommendations for legal review. Dkts. 46; and 23. On July 6, 2018, Pierce County denied  
13 Plaintiff's claim. Dkt. 46, at 2.

14 On August 22, 2018, Plaintiff Richard Brees, proceeding pro se, filed a complaint with  
15 this Court, apparently describing the lawsuit as a 42 U.S.C. § 1983 claim against HMS Ferries,  
16 Inc., HMS Global Maritime, Inc., and Steve Caputo. Dkt. 1-1. On October 30, 2018, Ms. Garcia  
17 emailed a copy of the Report to HMS Global Maritime, Inc.'s associate counsel, Justin Walker.  
18 Dkt. 46, at 2. On April 19, 2019, Plaintiff filed an Amended Complaint naming eight additional  
19 defendants, including Pierce County and Ms. Garcia. Dkt. 35-1.

20 On May 20, 2019, Plaintiff filed the instant Motion to Compel seeking to obtain the  
21 Report.<sup>1</sup> Dkt. 38. Defendants HMS Global Maritime Inc., HMS Ferries, Inc., Steve Caputo,

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22  
23 <sup>1</sup> Plaintiff, in his Reply in Support of the instant Motion to Compel, writes that "the plaintiff has never requested the'  
24 [sic] Report' *only the 'File to Memo'*. [sic] Stating that the plaintiff is now requesting the entire report is a red  
herring and once again is distinguish [sic] at best." Dkt. 60, at 2. Plaintiff reiterates that he "is not requesting the  
'Report' (a red herring), only the File Memo that was shared with the defendants[.]" However, Plaintiff also writes,

1 Mylinda Miller, Dominich De Lango, Thomas Ripa, Captain Tara Reynolds, and Derick F.  
2 Leenstra (collectively “HMS Defendants”) filed a response in opposition to Plaintiff’s Motion to  
3 Compel. Dkt. 46. Plaintiff filed a reply in support of his Motion to Compel. Dkt. 60.

4 On June 6, 2019, Plaintiff filed the instant Motion for Extension and Assistance, in which  
5 Plaintiff requests extended pretrial deadlines and court assistance pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P.  
6 4(c)(3). Dkt. 42. HMS Defendants filed a response in opposition to Plaintiff’s motion to extend  
7 pretrial deadlines. Dkt. 49. Plaintiff responded in support of the instant Motion for Extension and  
8 Assistance. Dkt. 59.

9 Below, the Court first discusses Plaintiff’s Motion to Compel (Dkt. 38). Second, the  
10 Court discusses Plaintiff’s Motion for Extension and Assistance (Dkt. 42).

## 11 II. DISCUSSION

### 12 A. MOTION TO COMPEL

13 The Federal Rules of Civil Procedure provide:

14 Unless otherwise limited by court order, the scope of discovery is  
15 as follows: Parties may obtain discovery regarding any  
16 nonprivileged matter that is relevant to any party's claim or defense  
17 and proportional to the needs of the case, considering the  
18 importance of the issues at stake in the action, the amount in  
19 controversy, the parties' relative access to relevant information, the  
20 parties' resources, the importance of the discovery in resolving the  
21 issues, and whether the burden or expense of the proposed  
22 discovery outweighs its likely benefit. Information within this  
23 scope of discovery need not be admissible in evidence to be  
24 discoverable.

20 Fed. R. Civ. P. 26 (b)(1).

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21 “On October 30<sup>th</sup>, 2018 Pierce Coutny Risk Investigator, Tiffany Garcia, *acting in bad faith* and upon the request of  
22 the defendant’s [*sic*] attached her entire investigator report to an email and sent it to the defendants which included  
23 her ‘File Memo’ (See Exhibit E).” Dkt. 38, at 2 (emphasis in original). Apparently, although difficult to understand,  
24 Plaintiff seeks only a portion of the Report. With respect to the instant Motion to Compel, this is a distinction  
without a difference. Plaintiff is apparently seeking production of the Report, at least a portion thereof. Moreover,  
the Court does not follow how Plaintiff has apportioned a document that he has apparently never read. In an effort to  
resolve this issue, the Court’s references to the Report in this order include Plaintiff’s requested “File Memo.”

1 Plaintiff moves for the Court to compel production of the Report. Dkt. 38. HMS  
2 Defendants oppose production on two grounds: first, Plaintiff failed to comply with meet and  
3 confer requirements as a prerequisite to a motion to compel; and, second, the Report is protected  
4 from disclosure under the work-product doctrine. Dkt. 46.

5  
6 1. Meet and Confer Prerequisite

7 The Federal Rules of Civil Procedure provide:

8 On notice to other parties and all affected persons, a party may move for  
9 an order compelling disclosure or discovery. The motion must include a  
10 certification that the movant has in good faith conferred or attempted to  
11 confer with the person or party failing to make disclosure or discovery in  
12 an effort to obtain it without court action.

13 Fed. R. Civ. P. 37(a)(1)

14 Similarly, the Local Court Rules provide:

15 Any motion for an order compelling disclosure or discovery must  
16 include a certification, in the motion or in a declaration of  
17 affidavit, that the movant has in good faith conferred or attempted  
18 to confer with the person or party failing to made disclosure or  
19 discovery in an effort to resolve the dispute without court action.  
20 The certification must list the date, manner, and participants to the  
21 conference. If the movant fails to include such a certification, the  
22 court may deny the motion without addressing the merits of the  
23 dispute. A good faith effort to confer with a party or person not  
24 making a disclosure or discovery requires a face-to-face meeting or  
a telephone conference. If the court finds that counsel for any  
party, or a party proceeding pro se, willfully refused to confer,  
failed to confer in good faith, or failed to respond on a timely basis  
to a request to confer, the court may take action as stated in CR 11  
of these rules.

LCR 37(a)(1).

21 The Parties disagree about Plaintiff's satisfaction of the meet and confer requirements  
22 concerning a conference on May 15, 2019. Plaintiff certifies that he met with HMS Defendants'  
23 counsel, Charles Jordan and Michelle Buhler, at a meet and confer conference, but that HMS  
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1 Defendants' counsel refused to discuss producing the Report and "refused further discussions or  
2 to schedule a time more appropriate." Dkt. 38, at 2. Additionally, without elaboration, Plaintiff  
3 asserts that this was his "second attempt to confer on the subject." Dkt. 38, at 2.

4 HMS Defendants argue:

5 On May 15, 2019, during the course of a 'meet and confer'  
6 conference between HMS counsel and Mr. Brees regarding Mr.  
7 Brees' failure to provide contact information for certain witnesses  
8 identified in his response to HMS's discovery requests, Mr. Brees  
9 unexpectedly asked to confer regarding the Report. Ms. Buhler and  
Mr. Jordan, not having recently reviewed the Report, advised Mr.  
Brees they were not prepared to discuss it at that very moment but  
offered to confer in the next couple days and invited Mr. Brees to  
schedule a Rule 37 conference, but he never did.

10 Dkt. 46, at 3.

11 Based on the May 15, 2019 conference and Plaintiff's apparent attempt to resolve  
12 production of the Report without court action, the Court is satisfied that Plaintiff made a good  
13 faith effort to meet and confer regarding production of the Report. Below, the Court discusses  
14 Plaintiff's Motion to Compel on the merits.

## 15 2. Protected Work-Product

16 The work-product doctrine protects "'from discovery documents and tangible things  
17 prepared by a party or his representative in anticipation of litigation.'" *United States v. Richey*,  
18 632 F.3d 559, 567–68 (9th Cir. 2011) (quoting *Admiral Ins. Co. v. U.S. Dist. Ct.*, 881 F.2d 1486,  
19 1494 (9th Cir.1989) (citing Fed.R.Civ.P. 26(b)(3))). The work-product doctrine covers documents  
20 or the compilation of materials prepared by agents of an attorney in preparation for litigation. *Id.*  
21 (citing *United States v. Nobles*, 422 U.S. 225, 238, 95 S.Ct. 2160, 45 L.Ed.2d 141 (1975)). The  
22 work-product doctrine's protections are waivable. *Id.* (citing *Hernandez v. Tanninen*, 604 F.3d  
23 1095, 1100 (9th Cir. 2010)).

1           “To qualify for work-product protection, documents must: (1) be ‘prepared in  
2 anticipation of litigation or for trial’ and (2) be prepared ‘by or for another party or by or for that  
3 other party's representative.’” *Id.* (quoting *In re Grand Jury Subpoena, Mark Torf/Torf Envtl.*  
4 *Mgmt. (Torf)*, 357 F.3d 900, 907 (2004)).

5           In circumstances where a document serves a dual purpose, that is, where it was not  
6 prepared exclusively for litigation, then the “because of” test is used. *Id.* (quoting *Torf*, 357 F.3d  
7 at 907). Dual purpose documents are deemed prepared because of litigation if in light of the  
8 nature of the document and the factual situation in the particular case, the document can be fairly  
9 said to have been prepared or obtained because of the prospect of litigation. *Id.* (internal  
10 quotations omitted). In applying the “because of” standard, courts must consider the totality of  
11 the circumstances and determine whether the document was created because of anticipated  
12 litigation, and would not have been created in substantially similar form but for the prospect of  
13 litigation. *Id.* (internal quotations omitted).

14           Here, the Report appears to have been prepared in anticipation of litigation and prepared  
15 by and for Pierce County because it was prepared by Ms. Garcia in her capacity as Pierce  
16 County’s Risk Investigator in the course of investigating Plaintiff’s claim. *See* Dkt. 23. Ms.  
17 Garcia states that she has investigated approximately 700 claims for Pierce County since  
18 November 2016, but it is unclear, and perhaps doubtful, that each of those investigations and any  
19 resulting reports were conducted or prepared exclusively in anticipation of litigation or trial. *See*  
20 Dkt. 23. To the extent the Report was not prepared exclusively for litigation, the “because of”  
21 test applies. *See Rickey*, 632, F.3d at 567–68. To that extent, the Court concludes that,  
22 considering the totality of the circumstances, as a Risk Investigator for Pierce County  
23 investigating a claim for damages submitted by Plaintiff, “a confidential report of [Ms. Garcia’s]  
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1 findings and recommendations for legal review” would not have been created in substantially  
2 similar form but for the prospect of litigation. Dkt. 23, at 2. Indeed, it can be fairly said that Ms.  
3 Garcia drafted the Report because of the possibility of litigation or trial relating to Plaintiff’s  
4 claim.

5 Therefore, the Report is protected work-product. Below, first, the Court discusses  
6 whether work-product protection was waived; second, whether the Report is discoverable  
7 because of substantial need.

8 *a. Waiver and Common Interest Defense*

9 Plaintiff appears to assert that work-product protection was waived when Pierce County  
10 disclosed the Report to HMS. *See* Dkts. 38, at 3–4; and 60, at 4–6; *see generally* Dkt. 46, at 4–5.  
11 Pierce County argues that it was not waived because “[t]he ‘common interest’ or ‘joint defense’  
12 rule is an exception to ordinary waiver rules.” Dkt. 46, at 4 (internal citation omitted).

13 “Common interest is a long-recognized extension of the traditional common law doctrine  
14 of attorney-client privilege, which was pioneered by the Ninth Circuit to protect the  
15 confidentiality of communications passing from one party to the attorney for another party where  
16 the parties have undertaken a joint defense effort.” *See Chandola v. Seattle Hous. Auth.*, C13-  
17 557 RSM, 2014 WL 4685351, at \*7 (W.D. Wash. Sept. 19, 2014). “[A] shared desire to see the  
18 same outcome in a legal matter is insufficient to bring a communication between two parties”  
19 within the common interest rule. *In re Pac. Pictures Corp.*, 679 F.3d 1121, 1129 (9th Cir. 2012).  
20 “Instead, the parties must make the communication in pursuit of a joint strategy in accordance  
21 with some form of agreement—whether written or unwritten.” *Id.*

22 Work-product protections were not waived when Pierce County disclosed the report to  
23 HMS counsel. Pierce County and HMS have more than just a shared desire to see the same  
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1 outcome in this case: “Pierce County and HMS share a common business and legal interest. They  
2 share a common business interest because HMS Ferries operates and manages Pierce County’s  
3 ferry system. Pierce County and HMS also share a common legal interest in defending against  
4 Mr. Brees’ claims arising from HMS Ferries’ alleged conduct occurring in the course of its ferry  
5 operations/management duties.” Dkt. 46, at 5.

6 Therefore, the common interest defense applies to Pierce County’s disclosure of the  
7 Report to HMS because it was done in pursuit of a joint strategy in accordance with the ferry  
8 system operations agreement between Pierce County and HMS Ferries and their common legal  
9 interest in defending against Mr. Brees’s claims.

10 *b. Substantial Need*

11 Plaintiff also appears to make an argument that he has a substantial need to obtain the  
12 Report to determine whether “HMS Management coerced employees not to mention searching  
13 the plaintiff. Or did [*sic*] HMS Managers conspired with Pierce County employees and/or  
14 officials to cover-up the incidents alleged in the complaint.” Dkt. 38, at 3. Plaintiff continues that  
15 the Report may indicate whether and why Ms. Garcia “ignored protocols and purposely failed to  
16 memorize [*sic*] a key statement from the alleged perpetrator (Mr. Caputo).” Dkt 38, at 3. Finally,  
17 Plaintiff argues that the Report may “shed even more light on the harmonic unconstitutional  
18 behavior of the defendants and Pierce County.” Dkt. 38, at 3.

19 The Federal Rules of Civil Procedure provide:

20 Ordinarily, a party may not discover documents and tangible things  
21 that are prepared in anticipation of litigation or for trial by or for  
22 another party or its representative (including the other party’s  
attorney, consultant, surety, indemnitor, insurer, or agent). But,  
subject to Rule 26(b)(4), those materials may be discovered if:

23 (i) they are otherwise discoverable under Rule 26(b)(1); and  
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1 (ii) the party shows that it has substantial need for the materials to  
2 prepare its case and cannot, without undue hardship, obtain their  
substantial equivalent by other means.

3 Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(b)(3)(A).

4 Here, HMS concedes that the Report is otherwise discoverable under Rule 26(b)(1) (Dkt.  
5 46, at 5); however, Plaintiff has not shown that he has a substantial need for the Report, which is  
6 protected as work-product (see discussion above), to prepare his case and cannot, without undue  
7 hardship, obtain its substantial equivalent by other means. Plaintiff flatly contends that “the  
8 requested memo is the plaintiff’s best chance to obtain the original observations that *were*  
9 *purposely not memorized [sic]* by Tiffany Garcia, Pierce Counties [*sic*] Risk Investigator.” Dkt.  
10 60, at 6 (emphasis in original). But Plaintiff has apparently already arranged to depose Ms. Garcia  
11 (see Dkt. 46, at 5), and he has made no showing that any of Ms. Garcia’s observations would be  
12 impossible to obtain by deposition without undue hardship.

13 Therefore, Plaintiff has not shown that he has a substantial need for the Report to prepare  
14 his case and cannot, without undue hardship, obtain its substantial equivalent by other means, and  
15 the Motion to Compel should be denied.

16 **B. MOTION FOR EXTENSION AND ASSISTANCE**

17 a. Motion for Extension

18 Plaintiff moves for a “minimum of six months” extension of the trial and pretrial  
19 deadlines set forth in Dkt. 17. Dkt. 42, at 1. Plaintiff argues that “Discovery and investigation  
20 have disclosed additional witnesses, parties and issues along with other facts and information  
21 which will require additional discovery by plaintiff (*see amended complaint*).” Dkt. 42, at 2.  
22 Plaintiff continues, “This extension is necessary to allow plaintiff sufficient time to prepare for  
23 trial and complete service and discovery upon recently added defendants and claims brought  
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1 forth in the Plaintiffs [*sic*] amended complaint.” Dkt. 42, at 2. Additionally, Plaintiff describes  
2 numerous challenges and limitations in his life and states that additional time is “needed to  
3 prepare his case to the best of his ability.” Dkt. 59.

4 HMS Defendants have not agreed to a continuance of the trial date or pretrial deadlines,  
5 and they oppose Plaintiff’s Motion for Extension and Assistance. Dkt. 49. HMS Defendants  
6 argue that Plaintiff has not been proactive in prosecuting his case and that he “should not be  
7 allowed to benefit from his dilatory tactics.” Dkt. 49, 2. Additionally, HMS Defendants argue  
8 that a ruling on the Motion for Extension and Assistance should be deferred until the Court rules  
9 on the pending Motion to Dismiss (Dkt. 51) (noted for July 12, 2019), “which, if granted, would  
10 render plaintiff’s need for discovery from the County moot.” Dkt. 49, at 3.

11 The Court would prefer to establish trial and pretrial deadlines as soon as practicable. The  
12 existing discovery deadline is July 15, 2019, just three days after the noting date for the pending  
13 Motion to Dismiss (Dkt. 51). Dkt. 17. Plaintiff added nine additional defendants in the Amended  
14 Complaint, filed May 23, 2019, which may necessitate extended pretrial deadlines. *Compare*  
15 Dkt. 1-1 *with* Dkt. 35-1. Additionally, the Court is sympathetic to the personal challenges and  
16 limitations that Plaintiff shared with the Court. *See generally* Dkt. 59. Plaintiff’s requested six-  
17 month extension of the trial and pretrial deadlines is too lengthy and would unreasonably delay  
18 resolution of this dispute, but the Court concludes that Plaintiff has shown that an extension of  
19 time of approximately ninety days is warranted.

20 Therefore, Plaintiff’s Motion for Extension and Assistance should be granted as to an  
21 extension as follows: the trial and pretrial deadlines set forth in Dkt. 17 shall be extended  
22 approximately ninety days as detailed in the order below.

1                   b. Motion for Assistance with Procedural Issues

2                   Plaintiff states, “On 8/27/2018 the court granted plaintiff’s application to proceed *In*  
3 *Forma Pauperis*. *Regrettably*, the plaintiff now requests court assistance under *FRCP 4 (c)(3)*  
4 with procedural issues regarding Pierce County and/or Pierce County Employees named in the  
5 plaintiffs [*sic*] amended complaint[.]” Dkt. 42, at 2 (emphasis in original). Plaintiff further  
6 provides that he has “experienced difficulties with Pierce County and County Employee  
7 defendants regarding service and other procedural issues,” financial hardship making commuting  
8 difficult, and other issues affecting his transportation and computer access. Dkt. 42, at 2.

9                   1. *Assistance with Service*

10                  The Federal Rules of Civil Procedure provide:

11                         At the plaintiff’s request, the court may order that service be made  
12                         by a United States marshal or deputy marshal or by a person  
13                         specially appointed by the court. The Court must so order if the  
                              plaintiff is authorized to proceed in forma pauperis under 28  
                              U.S.C. § 1915 or as a seaman under 28 U.S.C. § 1916.

14                  Fed. R. Civ. P. 4(c).

15                  Because the Court has authorized Plaintiff to proceed in forma pauperis, the Court should  
16                  grant Plaintiff’s Motion for Extension and Assistance as to assistance of service pursuant to Fed.  
17                  R. Civ. P. 4(c). However, to the extent that Plaintiff’s Motion for Extension and Assistance  
18                  requests other legal assistance with pleadings and “procedural issues,” that motion should be  
19                  denied without prejudice, as discussed below.

20                   2. *Legal Assistance*

21                  There is no constitutional right to appointed counsel in a § 1983 civil action, and the  
22                  decision of whether to appoint counsel is within this Court’s discretion. *Storseth v. Spellman*,  
23                  654 F.2d 1349, 1353 (9th Cir. 1981); *see United States v. \$292,888.04 in U.S. Currency*, 54 F.3d

1 564, 569 (9th Cir. 1995). Appointment of counsel for indigent civil litigants under 28 U.S.C. §  
2 1915(e)(1) requires “exceptional circumstances.” *See Rand v. Roland*, 113 F.3d 1520, 1525 (9th  
3 Cir. 1997) (citing former 28 U.S.C. § 1915(d) (1996)), *overruled on other grounds*, 154 F.3d 952  
4 (1998). To decide whether exceptional circumstances exist, the Court must evaluate “both ‘the  
5 likelihood of success on the merits [and] the ability of the [plaintiff] to articulate his claims *pro*  
6 *se* in light of the complexity of the legal issues involved.’” *Wilborn v. Escalderon*, 789 F.2d  
7 1328, 1331 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1986) (quoting *Weygandt v. Look*, 718 F.2d 952, 954 (9th Cir. 1983)).  
8 “Neither of these factors is dispositive and both must be viewed together[.]” *Id.*

9 Plaintiff has not demonstrated that exceptional circumstances exist in this case. At this  
10 point in the case, the Court cannot determine Plaintiff’s likelihood of success on the merits.  
11 Defendants have filed a Motion to Dismiss for Failure to State a Claim (Dkt. 51), noted for July  
12 12, 2019. Under the circumstances, it would be premature to determine Plaintiff’s likelihood of  
13 success on the merits before the Motion to Dismiss is ripe and has been considered by the Court.

14 Plaintiff has not shown, nor does the Court find, that this case involves complex facts or  
15 law. Although prosecuting and trying a case can be difficult, the issues of this case do not appear  
16 so complex as to be beyond Plaintiff’s ability to manage. For example, Plaintiff’s Amended  
17 Complaint demonstrates Plaintiff’s ability to articulate the factual basis of his 42 U.S.C. § 1983  
18 claim. *See* Dkt. 39.

19 The Court finds that Plaintiff has not shown the exceptional circumstances required for  
20 the appointment of counsel or additional legal assistance at this time. Therefore, to the extent that  
21 Plaintiff moves for additional legal assistance, the Court should deny Plaintiff’s request.  
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Therefore, it is hereby **ORDERED** that:

- Plaintiff's Motion to Compel (Dkt. 38) is **DENIED**; and
- Plaintiff's Motion for Extension and Assistance (Dkt. 42) is **GRANTED, in part, and DENIED, in part**, as follows:

- Plaintiff's Motion for Extension (Dkt. 42) is **GRANTED** as follows:
  - Bench Trial is set for 2/10/2020 at 09:30 AM in Courtroom A before Judge Robert J. Bryan. Discovery shall be completed by 10/14/2019, Dispositive Motions due by 11/18/2019, Motions in Limine due by 1/13/2020, Pretrial Order due by 1/31/2020, Pretrial Conference set for 1/31/2020 at 08:30 AM in Courtroom A before Judge Robert J. Bryan.
- Plaintiff's Motion for Assistance (Dkt. 42) is **GRANTED** as to assistance of service pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 4(c).
- Plaintiff's Motion for Assistance (Dkt. 42) is **DENIED** to the extent that Plaintiff requests additional legal assistance.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

The Clerk is directed to send uncertified copies of this Order to all counsel of record and to any party appearing *pro se* at said party's last known address.

Dated this 8<sup>th</sup> day of July, 2019.

Robert Bryan

ROBERT J. BRYAN  
United States District Judge